JAMES CORDON BRENETZ EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OPPICE H. W. CONKER OF PULTON AND HASSAU STS. 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ORBERY OF MUSIC, Irving place. -ITALIAN OPERA-BROADWAY THEATEE. Broadway .- Happiegr Day

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Coonin Scotta

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- To MARRY OR WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- HARLEY.

OLYMPIC THRATRE. Broadway. -87. GROUGH AND THE DRAGGONS -- MILKY WEITS. NEW BOWERY THRAPES, BOWNEY .- WAITING FOR

BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERS, -- LA TOUR DE NESLE-JENNY LAND-FLYING DUTCHWAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—THRUE MARKS VAT GIRLS-TREER GIANDS—TWO DWARTS—I DIA FRUNCH AUTOMATONS.—DESERTOR PROFESSIONAL DES EVENING. BRYANTS MINSTRELS Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway .- THE BLAC CAMPRELL'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway. - ROSERF HELLES HOPE CHAPEL, 72) Bradway. - WOODROFFE'S BORE VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, new and 541 Broadway. Oven from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Pourseanth street. -- Dog and Mosey Actors -- Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic En DODWORM HALL, 806 Broadway.-ARTENUS WARD

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. BALLETS, PANTORINES, BURLESQUES, SC. LA STATUE BLANC. VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.-Moving WAY

VARIETIES, 37 and 39 Bowery, - PALLETS, PANTONINES

New York, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1864. THE SITUATION.

e have again the report, this time apparently reliable, of the near approach of General Sherman to the city of Savannah. The transport steamship General Lyon which arrived at Fortress Monroe with exchanged Union soldiers on Sunday evening, baying left the Savannah river on last Friday, brings the aunouncement that at the time of her departure the advance Union cavalry were within six miles of Savannah. Great efforts were being made by the rebels for the purpose of holding the city but, as their force was small, and portions of the de fences very weak, it was not thought that any serious op position to Sherman could be maintained. His occupation of Millen, about seventy miles from Savannah, and the secuting of his cavalry several miles out from that town were among the current exciting items in the latter place regarding his progress when the General Lyon sailed from the Savannah river; and Richmond paper; admit his occupation of Millen. Young boys of thirteen and even women, are said to have been pressed int service for labor in the trenches by the rebel officer In Georgia. From our files of rebel newspapers we have much of interest and importance re garding Sherman's march. In the fight at San dersville on the 25th ult. it is claimed that his cavalry were badly defeated by Wheeler: but the rebel editor were still puzzled to knew whether he meant to strik Charleston, Savannah or Beaufort, or join Genera Grant in front of Richmond. They acknowledge be has met with very little resis General Bragg communicates to the rebel War De under his command, on Thursday last, at sville. South Carolina, of the Union force se out from Hilton Head by General Foster to co-operate with General Sharman. The Richmond papers say that Foster's men were "driven five miles," but "in what ctirection" they are unable to tell. Most likely it was the wery direction they desired to take, with the rebels to their front. Grabamsville is on the railroad running from Charleston to Savannah, seventy miles from the former and thirty-four from the latter place.

Mashville between the armies under Generals Thomas and flood. Our despatches state that Nashville and the surrounding country for miles have been converted by the Union forces into huge fortifications of almost im pregnable strength, and all apprehensions for the safety of Nachville, Murfressboro, Chattanooga and Bridgeport ed away. General Stanley, who was wounded battle of Franklin, says that the magnitude and 'Importance of the Union victory on that occasion have not been in the alightest degree exaggerated by the published reports. The Fourth and Twenty-third corps, under command of General Schofield, comprised she principal troops of the national army who achieved this grand success. General Stanley states that the musfine delivered by our men was for an hour of the eter he ever witnessed. Besides this pleoes of artillery were playing on the columns, having period sweep of them. Four rebet brigadier generals, in addition to those whose cames have already been given, are reported to have been Skilled to the battle, and it is said that General Cheatham lost every brigade commander in his corps.

The Union General Burbridge has advanced with his nommand from Cumberland Gap to Bean station, East Manneysee, and given the rebal General Breckinridge chance to cause him to battle; but the latter seems to have no disposition to make further experiment of that kind at present, and has fallen back towards Western Virrinia. It is expected that General Stoneman will accelegate Brookinridge's retreat.

Our despatches from in front of the rebel capita report to new military movements of importance. The rebels continued their artillery fire on the Dutch Cap canal on Saturday last; but it was not of so heavy a character as during the preceding days. The French war frigate Adenie is now lying in the James river, and her officers have made visits to the armies, and received the usual courteses. They express amazeat the extent and magnificence of the plans upon which General Grant conducts his operations. The rebet official and newspaper accounts admit all that has been claimed on the Union side of the complete guocess of General Gregg's cavalry raid on the Weldon Railroad on Thursday last. The serious damaging effects of it to Leek army are conceded, and it is thought to bear even more military importance than the immediate locses sustained by the rebels in the destruction of property and capture of prisoners. The Richmond papers say that the firing by the rebels guns on the Dutch Gap canal last week was merely for experimental practice, to ascertain what damage they can inflict on the Monitors if they attempt to pass through it. It is said that Grant's men in front of Petersburg are preparing

Abeir wipter quarters. Some important changes have recently been made in the subordinate commands included in the grand West Mississippi Military Division, under General Cauby. among these are the assignment of General Dans, lately ing at Vicksburg, to the supervision of the district embraced in West Tennessee and the cutire State of

the command of the Seventh army corps, in Arkan sas, to special duty at New Orleans, to be succeeded by General J. J. Revnolds, and the return of General Banks to the bead of the Department of the Gulf, with his headquarters at New Orleans. In military affairs General Banks will act in subordination to General Canby; but in his civil administration he will be respon

sible directly to the government. We publish this morning the official documents relative to the recent important seizures on the Pacific Ocean, of the Colombian coast, by our naval forces, of the rebel pirates who had planned the capture of the steame Salvador, running between Panama and Central America ports. The interesting details of this affair were given at length in yesterday's HERALD, in the despatches of our Panama correspondent, in advance of the official accounts Seven hundred and fifty additional exchanged Union oldiers arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday evening

from Savanuah, on board the steamship General Lyon. Richmond newspapers of Saturday last contain account of the recent robel raids on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. General Rosser is said to have been in command. and it is stated that be captured at New Creek and Pledment eight hundred prisoners, eight causen two handred wagens and ambulances, cicht hundred small arms, fifteen hundred horses, fifteen hundred bend of cattle and a great amount of other pro perty. The capture of Charlestown, Western Virginia, by robel cavalry, on last Tuesday night, is also claimed A successful raid of East Tennessee Unionists into West ern North Carolina on the 20th ult. is reported. The raiders are said to have destroyed or carried off conside rable property. The Richmond editors have heard of the recent rebel attempt to burn down this city, and the Enquirer affects to be very jolly over it, and advises General Dix to hang every Southerner he can find here It says that if he does he will do a service to the rebe cause, as "they are a set of cowardly speaks, who, hav ug deserted their country, are not above burning hotels." he destruction of another Union wagon train by Mosby,

between Winchester and Martinsburg, is announced. CONGRESS.

The second session of the thirty-eighth Congress opener at noon yesterday. The President's message was no sent in, but will be communicated, it is understood, at one o'clock to-day, together with the report of the Secre tary of the Treasury.

In the Senate, after the usual prenminaries, and a prayer by the chaplain, a committee was appointed to inform the House that Senators were ready to proceed to ousiness, whereupon a joint committee was selected to wait on the President. The new Senator from Maine. Mr. Nathan A. Farwell, the successor of Mr. Fessenden was duly qualified and took his seat. Mr. Sherman, of Ohlo. ed a bill providing for the construction of six steam revenue cutters for service on the Northern lakes Whether our treaty with Great Britain, which limits the project, remains to be determined. At all events, there ap pears to be a disposition to place the Northern frontiers in proper state of defence for any contingency. Mr. Lane of Kanses, introduced a bill providing for the payment the militia of that State, who were called out to repe the invasion of the rebels under General Price. Afte session of an hour and a half the Senate, without trans of Mr. Speed, of Kentucky, as Attorney General, was sen o the Senate yesterday. Mr. Speed will enter upon the In the House of Representatives, Mr. Dwight Town Mr. Poston, the delegate from Arizona, were sworn t and took their seats. The credentials of the Louisians delegation were presented by the Speaker, and referred to the Committee on Sections. The admission or rejec tion of these representatives involves the question of the reorganizing rebellious States, and when the subject of up an important discussion will undoubtedly ensue. Mr Pavis, of Maryland, offered a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to annuilling the section which declares that no tax or duty small be laid on articles experted from any State. Mr. Cox, of Obio, offered a resolution instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tariff upon coffee, sugar, tea and similar articles, either by the payment of all customs in the paper currency of the govern ment instead of gold, or by the modification of the tariff apon said articles. This was laid on the table by a vote sixty-three against forty-nice. On motion of Mr. Mor rill it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency providing a sinking fund at an early day for the gradual bment of the national dest. Mr. Washburge, of policy of taxing stocks of domestic liquors on hand, which was agreed to by a vote of fifty three against firty one.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Hansa, which left Southampton on th 23d of November, is due at this port to day. The Bansa brings European news three days later than the advices

All accounts from Mexico, even those furnished by par tisans of Maximilian, represent the condition of the new empire in a very unfavorable light, in regard to both its ternal administrative proceedings and its financial pros pects. Anarchy and outlawry prevail in a large portio f the country, and money is most argently needed to carry on the war against the republicans; but no success ul plan for its acquirement has yet been devised. Ar ngements have been perfected in New Orleans for enewal between that port and Mexican cities of egular steemship communication, which our war has seriously interrupted during the past four years, and it is anticipated that great advantages to the mercantile commonity will accrue from the enterprise.

We have files of the Opinion Nationals, Le Moniteu Hottien and the Revue du Commerce, all Hayting journals with dates inclusive to the 19th of November. There is intic if anything of interest in these papers, except to local readers. The Opinion is clated by the news of Mr. Lincoln's re-election to the Presidency of the United States, and states that several cities and towns had been ligratinated in honor of the event. The ladies of the nev Protestant Episcopal Mission, lately established in th city of Port au Prince, announce their intention to hold a bazaar for the benefit of the church during the Christmas holidays, and appeal to the whole community to aid them tions to a large extent had airendy been made and valuable ones were expected from the United States and England. Some beautiful articles for the same pur pose bad arrived from Ireland. In commercial matters

there is nothing to report.

The election of new members of the Boards of Alder men and Councilmen and of school officers takes place it this city to day. For the Board of Aldermen members to represent the districts bearing the odd numbers only will be voted for. The election will probably cause bu ittie excitement, the citizens generally not manifesting

my great interest in the affair United States officers in this city and the detectives the Metropolitan Police are still prosecuting their opera-tions, in accordance with the orders of Generals Dix and Peck, for the arrest of all persons suspected of implica-in the recent incendiary plot, and to compel compile rith the directions for a registration, as the headqu n Bleecker street, of all Southerners new residing in thi city and Brooklyn. About seven hundred names have een registered up to the present time, and a sharp watch m kept on all those trying to evade the order, daily arres of them being made. General Peck recently directed the police to arrest six suspected men who were stopping at French's Hotel; but they had made their escape before the officers appeared. The sailing of the steamship Corsion yesterday, from this port, bound for Nacsan, was States Marshal's office, acting under the orders from General Dix. It was understood that several suspected parties under the surveillance of the police, as connected were taking Freuch leave by the Coraica, and direction were given for the examination of the passengers. It was thought that a son of Goneral Beautegard was swong them; but if this was really so be succeeded in maintaining his diaguise so that not even the detective could find him out. A good deal of excitement prevailed while the officers were on board; but no arrests were made, the passengers all proving the legitimacy of their Missian ppl, the transfer of Gaperel Steele from attempting to escape in a bost, was pursued and cap-

tured. He was taken before General Dir, and was lodged

The Boar ! of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon were chiefly engaged in filling vacancies in the offices canvanuers of election. No business of public interest

Came up.
The Board of Aldermen were unable to muster porum yesterday. Consequently no public bush

of Councilmen yesterday at the hour for meeting, it was ound that a quorum was not present, and an adjourn In the suit against Mejer General Butler !

respace, where the defendant's counsel moved to has the matter sent to a United States Court for trial, Judge Cardozo denied the motion yesterday, on the ground the the act of 1789 did not apply where both parties - the plaintif and the defendant-were non-residents. The cause will therefore have to be tried in the Court of

In the United States Commissioner's Court in this city yesterday, Commissioner Osborne committed Herms Rankin, charged with assaulting the Deputy Gollector his district, while in the act of levying for the revenu tax upon his stock in trade—liquors and grocery. Bai was fixed at five hundred dollars; but, as it was not forth

coming, Rankin was looked up.

Ernst Goldenfauss, alias Louis Geraud, the German ar rested at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, o charge of extensive forgeries, as noticed in yesterday HERALD, was yesterday under examination before United States Commissioner White, in this city. In conseque of the constrained absence of counsel, the case stands

on application of the Consul General of Prussia.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Newson the Grand Jury yesterday found true bills in the following cases:—The United States ogainst John Farrell harged with enticing a seaman to desert; against WI liam Osborne, charged with stealing a letter from the post office; against Jacob Myers, charged with pur chasing soldier's clothing; against Isaac Henderson late Navy Agent in this city, for alleged malversation in office, to fraudulently disbursing certain moneys the property of the United States; against Day Ashcroft, charged with largeny at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; against John Buzzee, charged with uttering coun terfeit fractional notes, and against Caspar H. Haller beck, on the allegation of making false claim against the overnment. In the case of Isaac Henderson, lately the Navy Agent at this port, and part proprietor of the Ever ing Post, whose case occupied so much public attention ome time ago, he being charged with defrauding the United States of certain meneys, improperly drawn from one Joseph L. Savage, a government navy contractor. The sum involved in the alleged malversation amounts to \$123,800 55. This case will be tried before Judge Ship

The December term of the General Sessions was cor menced yesterday, when the Grand Jury were em panelled and charged by Recorder Hoffman. His Ho alluded to the rapid increase of crime in New York, and called attention to the recent incendiary attempts to destroy this city, promising that if indictments wer found against the parties speedy justice would be ad-

Surrogate Tucker vesterday resumed the trial of the awrence will case. The question being as to the mar riage of Abraham R. Lawrence, a sister of the alleged wife was examined and cross-examined at great length es to the terms upon which the parties lived. The ex mination will be resumed on Wednesday, and the trial continued from day to day till terminated. In the mater of Huge Wollenkamp's estate, the Surrogate has directed the taking of further evidence as to the alleged parriage with the lady claiming as his widow.

The sentence of John B. Holmes for the killing of poli man Gourley, which was to have been pronounced yester day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was postponed intil Friday, at the request of the defends

The Grand Jury in the Court of Over and Terminer wer of the Grand Jury being in session in the Court of Gene

A man named John Stevens was yesterday committed on suspicion of baving, on last Thursday night, set fire to the stables of Mr. James E. Kirby, in Rivington street. Yive young men, named John McGuire, John Dorsey. Robert Johnson, Peter Rosney and John Cannon, were yesterday committed to the Tembs, in default of fifteer undred dollars ball each, on the complaint manner and robbed him of a gold watch and offin, on namer and robbed him of a goune in Sevense Sunday night, in a drinking house in Sevense

near Twenty-eighth street.

An inquest was yesterday held at the New York Hospital on the body of Timothy Sullivan, whose death was the result of injuries received about a week ago by being truck on the head by a derrick grapk, while at work at A bartender named William Leabey was yesterday

arrested, charged with inflicting, with a pistol, a wound

in the thigh of Samuel Howard, during a quarrel between the two at the corner of Oliver and Oak streets. A lad named John Dempsey, seventeen years old, was thousand dollars bail, charged with having stabbed

Gustavus White in the breast. tobacco manufacturers' associations of this city, calling attention to a convention which is to be held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of petitioning the government to strike off the taxon a manufactured tobacco. The circular bears the signature of a majority of the leading manufacturers of New York and delegations from similar associations in other States are expected to be present and participate in the coaven

tion.
We give this morning the despatch of our Minister in covernment regarding the seizure, in Rabia Bay by the United States steamer Wachusett, of the rebel pri vateer Florida. Mr. Webb assures the authorities Brazil that ample explanation of the affair will be made by the administration at Washington.

A brutal prize fight of pinety four rounds took place or last Sunday afternoon, at Red Hook Point, South Brooklyn, between two men named McGrath and Clare. Th former was declared the victor, having knocked the lat remained plucky to the end of the contest. The afait was terminated without any police interference.

James Dunn, a prize fighter, was yesterday arreand required to give one thousand dollars ball to keep the peace for twelve months, at the instance of Mrs. Mary Dwyer, of Brooktyn, who alleges that he meditated lenging this State for Pounsylvania, to engage in a fight with

ber son.
The United States Supreme Court met at Washington yesterday, but, for lack of a quorum, adjourned without transacting any business. It is announced that Judge Swayne, of Obio, will be promoted to be Chief Justice. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday in Borges, New Jersey, over the body of an infant, supposed to have been murdered, found lying in a vacant lot, with its brains beaten out.

reace to the alleged frauds and robberies by employee of the Navy Yard in that city. The materials and property recovered so far, and charged to bannebeen stolen, are worth about fifty thousand dollars. In humber of addi-tional arrests of persons supposed to be implicated were

The Gasette de France, in remarking on Lord Palmers ton's speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London says :- We must observe that the telegraphic despute sent round gave an incorrect idea of the words and reason to hope that the American war would abortly b brought to an end, whereas his lordable confined himse to expressing a wish in favor of a speedy pacification without giving it to be understood in any way that it

bad a hope of soon seeing heatilities cease.

Advices from Hesolulu, Sandwich Islands, to Novem ber 10, report that forty-five whaling vessels had arrive there up to that time; but the general result of the seathere up to that time; but the process of that of lastinger, considerable excitement had been occasioned in the reli-cious and temperance communities of the islands by the Legislature passing as act licensing distilleries.

The stock market was doll and heavy yesterday. Gold was quiet, and, after opening at 237, closed

Government securities slosed steady. Dulness was the most noticeable feature in commercia circles yesterday, trade in most articles being at a stand In imported goods nothing of consequence was done except in a few instances, while domestic produce was duil and heavy and in some cases lower. Cotton, petroleum, &c., were quiet and nearly nominal, On Change the flour market was dull and drooping, and some descriptions declined Sc. a 10c. Wheat was six dull and declining, though prices were without decided change. Corn was inactive and heavy, while eats were in improved demand and firmer. The pork market opened firmer, with a good demand, but closed dull and theavy. Beef was quiet, but without change in value, while lard was steady and firm. Whicky was firmer and more solive, while freights continue quiet. The Progress of a Year-Will the Gov-

As the year comes around, and we are abid

to draw the distinct line between where our

armies are now and where they were last December, the obvious progress that has been made under the Lieutenant General furnishes the most triumphant answer to the copperheads who disparage all our efforts, and ask with their sinister sneer, what has General Grant done! Last year, by the battle of Chancellorsville, the Army of the Potomac was oushed out of Lee's way. Lee advanced into Pennsylvania, and was in turn beaten at Gettysburg, but was suffered to escape, and the Army of the Potomac followed him to a point only so far south as it had lain when it firs moved in May-and there it wintered, as if it were a veteran bird of passage. This year it has not been pushed out of any one's way, but has followed Lee steadily to the James, and will winter on that river. Hitherto the armies have passed the winter half way between the two capitals-or otherwise on our side of the line. Now for the first time our army lies permanently before the rebel capital. Always until now the Shenandoah valley has been a piece of rebel property. Now it is ours. In the West our progress had been better; but even there we held only Chattanooga, and a large rebel army kept its foothold in East Tennessee. In East Tennessee there is now nominally a rebel force—just enough to swear by-while our forces have been pushed forward from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Macon, Milledgeville, Augusta, and to the very gates of Savaunah. That is to say we have taken all that the rebel army was placed to protect. It is of little importance that Hood is in Tennessee. Hood's presence there is very aptly described by one of the Richmond papers. He is on "a skylarking expedition," and the further he goes north with it the better. Indeed, if he marches his army right on until he gets to Johnson's , Island he will save our government the transportation of his men, and that is all he can do.

Grant and Sherman have thus done more in one year than all our other generals together did in three, and now, as the year closes, they present to us a military situation full of promise. It will be a very bad use for our government to make of this situation if it shall sit down and be satisfied with it. It is one that should stimulate to greater effort. It shows us that now affairs are in such a condition that every blow will tell. Therefore give every blow that we have the means to. It is the last ounce that turns the balance, and now is the time for the last ounce. Out with it-pile it on and let the rebellion kick the beam and be done with. Let us not enter upon another year with any doubt as to whether the war will be over when that year closes. We have the means to end the war, and the government will be recreant to its trust if it hesitates in the use of any necessary means. If our armies are not now twice as strong as the rebel armies are, make them so. And if twice as strong will not do it make them as much stronger still as is neces sary. Carte blanche as to means has been given to the government. All that the people require is, that the administration shall put down the rebellion and give the country peace. Shall it be done or shall four years more be duestion to which the administration must now give a practical answer.

OUR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.-Very little public interest is manifested in our city elections which come off to-day. The contest is a squabble of the political factions concerned for the Corporation spoils; and, with some exceptions, the Aldermanic and Councilmanic candidates are about as shabby a set as ever emanated from the grogsbop primaries. The time has not yet come for city reform, and will not come until the taxpayers concerned take hold in good season, and move together from a new base of Albany republican lobby, the Albany Regency and the conflicting democratic cliques of this city, all intent upon our Corporation spoils and plunder, this community for the next year may be fleeced so ontrageously as to bring about a wholesome popular reorganization of things. But the reign of corruption and roguery must run its career before the reign of reform can be expected. We must walt yet a little longer. and submit to more extortions and squanderings of the public money and property before we can hail the "good time coming." is everybody's business is nobody's business' till all are made to suffer beyond further en

McClellan's Friends in Grief .-- We perceive that McClellan's friends Barlow, the broker, and Belmont, the banker, are in terrible grief over the misfortune which befel their candidate at the late election. If we can judge from the howlings of their organs-the World and News-they do not seem to understand what struck them into nonentity upon that occasion. The fact is that the men were incompetent to perform the great work they undertook to do, and we told them so two years ago. The best thing that Barlow and Belmont could do, new that they have failed in politics, would be to attend to their legitimate business one regulating railroads, the other regulating exchange. As for their abuse of the HERALD or of ourselves personally, that is only laughable. It cannot mend the matter. They were unfit for the work they engaged in, and they very naturally broke down. As for their organs—the World and News—and their dismal howlings, their career is marked. They are like two pigs swimming across the Mississippl and cutting their own throats in the effort.

A JUST SENTENCE.-The public generally are not vindletive in their demands upon the ministration of public justice. They do not require that undue or even very severe punishment should be inflicted upon malefactors. Indeed, if they err at all in this way, it is on the side of mercy; but we think that there are few in this community who do not commend the course of Judge Russel in the case of Hennessep, whom he sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years and six months on Friday last. The prisoner belongs to the most dangerous class of men in the city-far more dangerous than the professional thief or burglar, against whom we may be more or less on our guard. The rowdy, with his recklessness of human life, his natural propenses to crime, his habitual aptitude for violence, which he is always prepared to carry out by wearing deadly weapons n his person, is the enemy to the peace and afety of a large community most to be feared. Of this class was the man condemned to almost highway robbery, attended by violent and cruel | in the intention to crush out the rebellion, then assault; but it might have been murder had the hand which held the revolver been a l'ttle more nerved. The intent was the same. Mr. Alcott's life was saved only by the accident of his assailant's uncertain aim. Judge Russel meted out the punishment in consonance with these facts, and at the same time he gave timely notice that in every case of robberg broug'd before him, where deadly weapons were used or carried by the offender, he would deal out the extreme measure of the law. In this undertaking he will be sustained by the public.

The Operatic Season-The Impressarto

The present season of Opera has been very successful. Manager Maretzek has made plenty of money, and the public have been pretty well satisfied. Generally speaking, the Academy has been more crowded taan ever, and, with some few exceptions, the operas have been admirably sung and excellently placed upon the stage. The announcement for last evening, however, was by no means up to th mark. La Figlia del Regimente has been done to death in this country, both in Italian and in Eaglish. Its music, long ground out by barrel organs, wearies the ear, and there is nothing in ts scenery and costumes to delight the eye. Under these circumstances this opera can sucsed only when great artists are included in the cast. Were Madame Zucchi less splendidly tracle in her style and presence, or were little Patti here to charm us with her exquisite vocalization and delicious coquetry, the furor to hear La Figlia del Regimento would be immense. But Zucchi will not sing the role of Marie, and we have not a Patti among us: so that the refusal of Massimiliani to appear as Tonio leaves the present cast anything but strong, either in a musical or a popular point The irrepressible Faust, which is almost as

troublesome as the irrepressible negro, will be

repeated in Brooklyn this week, and will probably be forced upon the New York public at a matinee. The Brooklyn people would greatly prefer La Traviata. Indeed, if that opera could be revived in a style of Parisian splendor, with gorgeous scenery and magnificent spectacular effects, we know of few works which would be more popular. La Traviata is certainly familiar to the public; but it has always been produced here in a mean manner and it has not been well sung, in a very long while. Faust, on the other hand, is too con stantly upon Maretzek's bills. Faust, and more Faust, and always Faust, is his programme. . Faust is a very good thing, but we have had too much of it. People tire of the best jokes when too often reiterated, and it is quite natural that they should tire of Faust An impressario, like a professional humorist, ought to comprehend the fact that variety is the spice of life. President Lincoln understands this, and varies his Cabinet. Artemus Ward understands it, and varies his lecture. Artemus Ward Beecher understands it, and varies his sermons. Why cannot Maretzek understand it, and vary his Faust? Too much Faust, too much Don Giovanni, and now too much of the stale Figlia del Regimento, combine to invite the patrons of the Opera to stay away. These operas will thin the houses a decidedly as the incendiary consniracy thinusidered, Faust is not cast so well this season a the Academy as it was last. The tenor and the basso, who contributed so greatly to its success, have left us. Perhaps it is better sung now by Grau's travelling froupe, who have made it quite familiar in the provinces. The city people have had enough of it, and the country people have heard it in all their little cities, towns and villages, and do not want to hear it again, at second hand. For city people and country people both, Den Sebastian is now the attraction, and it should be allowed to have

The "toujours perdrix et Faust" of the Acade-

my bill of fare is all the more inexcusable be cause of the feast of novelty and flow of melody which Maretzek promised us in his inaugural message. Besides Don Sebastian, we were to have Mireille, and La Forza del Destino, and the enlarged and improved Italian version of Fra Diavolo. The fall season is over, the winter season is passing away, and we have only the first course of the promised bauquet. Don Sebastian is superbly placed upon the stage and equally well sung, and it has secured a genuine and deserved success; but it is only the first course, after all, and when Maretzek tries to take it away and substitute such empty dishes as Faust, Don Giovanni and La Figlia del Regimento, everybody feels hungry and objects. It seems to us that the true managerial policy in such a case is to run Don Sebastian until the public get enough of it, and then bring on Mireille, La Forza del Destino and the other nove dishes. If Maretzek is not equal to such a programme, he has an assured success in the re vival of Petralla's Ione, which is really a grand opers and will meet with a grand reception, and another in La Traviata, which even in its usual shabby dress is a wonderful favorite with the Brooklynites. But Maretzek is suffering with Faust on the brain, and is afraid of these other operas. He forgets that he is in New York city, and tries to manage the Academy like a country store, where they insist upon selling off all their old stock before exhibiting more than a piece or two of new goods. That is not the way to make opera permanently profitable in this metropolis. Manager Maretzek should be sufficiently shrewd to offer the public so varied and attractive a programme that the temptation to go to the Aca demy every night will be irresistible. Faus Don Giovanni and La Figlia del Regimento tempt people to stay at home or to go to the theatres, and sooner or later their in fluence will prove damaging to the purse and the reputation of our impressario.

More Solviers.- Recruiting is going on h this city in a very steady and favorable manner; but the federal government ought to stir themselves a good deal morgin order to encourage it. If they really mean to put down the rebellion they must go to work vigorously and finish it up at once. It will never do drag out four years more of wasteful sacrifice of blood and treasure, draining the land of its best population and overburdening the remainder with taxation. The government, if they are in earnest in carrying out the plans and promises made before the election and there endorsed by the people, must exercise more activity both in filling up the armies and putting them to practical use. Above all things they should look after the rebel press of this a lifetime of imprisonment by the City Judge. city, which is doing all it can to discourage ments with which they had to deal. In sub-

it is better that they should concede the independence of the South, and bring the matter to

an end at once. The Chevaller Webb in all His Diplo-

matte Glery. We publish in another column this morning a diplomatic letter from the Chevalier Webb. envoy extraordinary and minister pleaspotes tiary of the United States to the Bra Minister of Foreign Affairs. Of course the letter is about the seizure of the pirate Florida by the Wachusett Several days ago we predicted that the Chevalier would settle the master in just this way, without troubling either Mr. Seward or Mr. Lincoln. We predicted that he would square his little accounts with Palmerston at the same time, and he has done so. We predicted that he would give Napo-feon a sound drubbing, and our prediction has been verified. In fact, if the Chevalier's letter had been written up from our editorial we could not have come nearer the mark. The shows conclusively that we thoroughly understand the mental and moral character and composition of the redoubtable Envoy Extractdinary, and that our appreciation of him has always been correct.

The sentiments of the Chevalier Webb's le ter are very good; but the style in which they are expressed is somewhat unusual. The Chevalier sees his opportunity to make himself notorious, and bursts through the bonds of red tape in order to seize upon it before to vanishes. He camopt even wait to be offcially informed of the facts of the case, lest Seward should get ahead of him and do all the writing. Beginning with a frank acknowledgement of his official ignorance, he reads Brazil severe lecture for following the lead of Bingtand in admitting the belligerent rights of the rebels. This naturally introduces a consideration of England's position, and enables the Chevaller to get even with Lord Palmerston, who once insulted him upon the floor of Parliament. The Chevalier Webb would not have missed this chance at Palmerston for fifty-two thousand dollars and some odd cents. What he says about England's sham neutrality is undoubtedly true; and the manner in which he whips Napoleon over England's shoulder also deserves our admiration. Not less true is his assertion that we would have flogged England if the whole world had not interfered to take her part, and this statement proves that the Chevalier Webb has not forgotten his old fighting propensities amid the cares of his diplomatic mission. The hot som of Brazil cannot bleach the sanguinary tint from his mind. His mahogany-stocked pistels are in as serviceable a condition as ever.

In the concluding portion of his letter the Chevalier and Envoy Extraordinary saves Secretary Seward a vast deal of thinking by telling him exactly what he ought to say to Brand. He apologizes for the unauthorized violation of the neutrality of the Brazilian port, and offers any reparation within the power of this government. This he does as reluctantly as he fought his duel with Tom Marshall; but still he does it, and that settles the whole difficulty. Secretary Seward has only to pen a despatch in accordance with the In structions of the Chevalier's letter, and the affair will be concluded. Indeed, we are not certain that even this will be necessary; for the Chevalier will probably come home immediately to take Seward's place in the Cabinet He has many qualifications for the office, as this letter shows, and by the middle of next week we may be prepared to recommend his appointment. Decidedly he is a more prompt diplomatist than Seward; writes in a more fluent, graceful and elegant style, and does not print three thousand pages of correspondence per annum President Lincoln, who can comprehend a good joke as well as make one, would be the last to object to give the Chevalier Webb entire lier has assumed the duties of the Secretary already, and perhaps it would be much better for all concerned to bestow an official sanction upon his assumption. Be that as it may, this unique diplomatic letter will cause an immense sensation abroad; make Queen Victoria, the Emperor Napoleon, Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell shake in their shees, and fully substantiate the claim of the Chevalier Webb to the title of Envoy Extraordinary.

The Franco-Italian Convention-Ite Bearings from an Italian Point of

The convention lately concluded between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel, may be said to be the "beginning of the end" of that hierarchical despotism which, under the sovereignty of the Popes, has exercised for ages such an enslaving influence upon Italy. From the moment that document received the signatures of the bigh contracting parties, the temporal power of the Papacy received its death blow. There was some reason to fear, as indeed was the case at first, that the true purport of the treaty would be misunderstood and its objects defeated through the hatred of Napoleon, which has hitherto marked the conduct of Mazzini and his followers. All cause for apprebension on this score has, as will be seen from the interesting letter which we publish from Turin, vanished. The good sense of the Italian people has recognized the wisdom of a measure which, though it delays for a short time the realization of their hopes in regard to Rome, places that city not the less surely within their grasp, while at the came time it avoids the perils of a struggle which would have ranged on the side of the Pope the whole Catholic feeling of Europe. Our carrespondent gives just credit to the French Blaperor for the origination of the treaty, and appositely remarks that this work of "the modern Charlemagne" is scarcely surpassed in its important bearings on the interests of bumanity by that of his great predeceded, by whom the temporal sovereignty of the Positife. was built up.

The full force of this statement bas as yet to be appreciated. It is now upwards of a facusand years since Charlemagne accomplished the plous work which at once edified the world and strengthened the Papacy against external assaults. Up to that time it had maintained itself only by its moral influence smid the shocks of invasion and of revolution which the empire had bequeathed to Italy as a legicy There is nothing grander or more imposing in history than the spectacle presented by the feeble and generally aged Pentifie of the ence imperial city holding their own amid those terrible political storms, and controlling by their mild influence the flerce and cruel ele